

# THE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1846.

**OUTSIDE.—First Page.**—The Dead and Dumb; City Reform—Presentation of the Grand Jury; Capital Punishment—Where is Henry Clay? Fourth Page—Will they be still? Law Courts; Commercial and Money Matters; Marine News.

**HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN'S Oregon Speech** of Monday will be read by almost our whole people with profound satisfaction. The course of those who for months have stood for Negotiation, Peace and the Notice to terminate the Joint Occupation, is nobly vindicated. Mr. Calhoun, though a late and reluctant convert, is a most important one. Who will longer maintain that we were wrong, or that we hazarded the preservation of Peace, when he properly given, the Notice is a Peace measure; and the recent vote of the Oregon and of those who in Congress may be supposed to express the President's views, is most satisfactory. Delays are dangerous, and there are imminent reasons for apprehending a collision in Oregon if the Boundary is not speedily settled. But give the Notice, in good temper and accompanied by renewed evidence of our desire to settle the whole difference amicably, and that difference must be settled within the current year. Mr. Calhoun himself foresees and dreads the probability that this question, if left unsettled, will be disastrously complicated with the next Presidential Election. Then why hesitate? A masterly inactivity is no longer possible.

**Be wise to-day—be mad to-morrow.**

**New Hampshire.** By the Constitution of this State (which was formed in 1792) the Governor must receive a majority of all the votes given, and if no person receive a majority of the People's votes, the Senate and the House of Representatives, by Joint Ballot elect one of the two persons having the highest number of the People's votes. The Senators (12 in number) are chosen by Districts, one in each, by a majority of votes; and in case there shall not be a majority for one person in any District, the House of Representatives shall elect one of the two persons having the highest number of votes in the District, the Senator wanted for such District. The five Councilors are chosen in the same manner as the Senators.

New Hampshire warmly supported the Administration of Washington and John Adams, but became a Democratic State soon after Jefferson was elected. The Embargo and War rendered it Federal again by a small majority, but it reverted to Democracy at the close of the War, and supported Monroe for President in 1816 and 1820. Notwithstanding the efforts of Isaac Hill to prevent it, the State went for John Quincy Adams both in 1824 and 1828—in '24 without even an opposing Electoral Ticket; in '28 after a sharp struggle by some 3,000 majority. The next Spring it fell into the hands of the Jackson party, and has regularly followed that party in all its mutations from that period down to the cutting off of Hon. John P. Hale from the regular Congress ticket last year, because of his open stand against the Texas Inquiry. For many years, it has been represented in Congress by Locofocos, and "nothing else."

U. S. Senators are chosen by a concurrent vote of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

**NEW-HAMPSHIRE.**—The returns of the vote for Governor, as given in the Boston Atlas, foot up as follows: Colby, (Whig),.....17,774 Williams, (Loco),.....36,321 Berry, (Ind),.....10,361 Seaworth,.....78

Majority against Williams, 1,592.

The towns that remain to be heard from gave a majority for Woodbury last November, of 263 votes. If they have done no better now for Williams the majority in the whole State against him will be 1,320. That against Woodbury for Congress will be much larger.

**The Evening Post** is emboldened by the New-Hampshire revolution to tell its party that they have ridden the Texas hobby quite too hard, to their own lasting rebuke and injury. This is very true, but why did not the Post say so when John P. Hale was fighting single-handed the battle of Justice and Freedom? Why not cheer him during his struggle as well as award him honors after his victory? Nay, why does not the Post come out now manfully in rebuke of the efforts palpably making to throw the panoply of Democracy over the most un-democratic project of denying the Right of Suffrage to all Citizens who have colored skins? The Post should not be content with proclaiming the truth which has already triumphed; it should speak out for that also which is still best by Error and Prejudice in steel and dubious encounter.

**Black Suffrage—Its Consequences.** From Bennett's Herald.

"Let us see what would be the effect of such a proceeding."

"The Abolition vote, united to that of the Colored people would immediately make the State of New York an Anti-Slavery State. The Negro population of the country would forever find in the State the privilege of voting, and thereupon we would have the Empire State the theatre of an unceasing warfare between the Southern and the Northern slaveholders. Then, indeed, would the North be arrayed against the South. From that time forward our country would be the theatre of a civil war, and the nation would be divided into two warring camps, and free suffrage to all Negroes, and the wild schemes of the visionaries who compose the Abolition party would be attempted—even the dissolution of our Union."

We do not know whether the foregoing is better or worse than an average of the leaders in yesterday's Herald. It seems to us to be just about as near the truth as the residue. We shall only take notice of the assertion we have placed in Italics.

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and we believe New-Hampshire, there is no political distinction on account of Color, but a black man votes the same as a white one. Yet we hear and see nothing of negroes "flocking in" to those States. On the contrary, there are more blacks in a single County of Ohio, where they are denied every political right than of that of existence, than in the two States of Vermont and New-Hampshire. We need add no other word.

**THE GUILT OF OUR COUNTRY.**—Charles H. Bell, commander of the Yorktown, in his official communication to the Secretary of the Navy, giving an account of the capture of the Slave Ship "Terra Nova" by the United States frigate "Albatross" in the month of January last.

# From Washington.

Things in Washington.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 16th, 1846.

This has been a great day in the Senate, full of excitement and interest. The galleries and lobbies were crowded to suffocation. Even ladies were seen on the floor of the Senate. Some of them in the Senate chairs.

Mr. BENTON walked to the Clerk's desk and read the report himself as he had written it. The charges in the Times, the report pronounces utterly false. It says that they are false and contemptible libels.

The Editor, H. H. Russell, recently of Cincinnati, acknowledges that he wrote the article complained of, and that he has no knowledge of its truth!

The report concludes that no further notice be taken of the matter but that the reports and Editors of the paper be excluded from the Reporters' Gallery.

Some discussion arose between Messrs. DICKINSON and BENTON whether the Reporters should be excluded. Mr. DICKINSON very properly suggested that this should not be done.

The special order of the day was then brought up, and Mr. CALHOUN addressed the Senate about an hour.

He said he thought the extreme Oregon men would now oppose their own measure of Notice.

The voice of the country had been heard. It gathered strength every day, and it was clearly the voice of the country, this body—a very large one, was for compromise.

The remarks of Sir ROBERT PEEL did not imply censure on the faithful and able Minister here. It meant to give intensity to his position that the matter was not a matter of compromise.

The question was now no longer one of Peace or War, but a question of time. He wished the question settled without delay, before another Presidential campaign.

He meant to give to the House of Representatives the opportunity of expressing their views on the matter.

He still thought that "masterly inactivity" would have been the best course, but the action of others had precipitated the matter, and he hoped to meet it with a masterly and judicious inactivity.

The House of Representatives was engaged with the House of Representatives Bill—Messrs. Ewing of Tenn. Perry of Md. Ewing of Pa. Rathbun of N. Y. &c. supported the Bill. Mr. Biggs of N. C. Mr. McClelland of Ill. Mr. Brockenbrough of Florida, and Adams of Miss. opposed it. The House is still in session.

**Humors and Humors of Washington, No. IV.** Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1846.

I shall never forget the scene of the expulsion of your Correspondents from the House of Representatives. One circumstance occurred on that occasion, which your Reporters did not notice.

Immediately after the resolution to expel was carried, a sort of horror was manifested on every countenance.

The majority felt that they had done their worst, and that they could still laugh at their puny attempts to crush Public Opinion and fetter a Free Press.

# The Freshet at the North.

From the Albany Citizen of Monday.

The ice blockade was raised on Saturday. The heavy rain of Friday night did the work. In the course of the day an embankment of ice was thrown up opposite the foot of the Hudson, which was broken up and drifted quite across the river.

The ice blocked up a few miles below this city and below the foot of the Hudson, and the water came thundering down about 4 o'clock P. M. with a tremendous rush, sweeping the ice before it, and carrying it down several feet in the streets in short order.

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# City Items.

THE RIVER is open to Albany, with the exception of a slight embankment of ice at Mount Meriden.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated yesterday with much spirit and enthusiasm. Rev. Dr. Power, of St. Peter's, Barclay-street, and Rev. Joseph P. Burke, of the Church of St. Columba, in 33d-street, Chelmsford, delivered discourses appropriate to the day.

THE PARK FOUNTAIN.—Well—Mayor Havemeyer has seen to it that the appropriation for embellishing the Park Fountain, unless the money can be saved from some other appropriation. Those thirteen thousand dollars are hereby therefore appropriated to the Park Fountain.

THE REPORT OF THE CITY COMPTROLLER.—We have received the Annual Report of the Comptroller, for the year ending the 31st December, 1845. The prominent features in the report are the amount of the expenditures in each particular department, some of which are as follows:

Expenditures, Appropriations and Receipts on all Treasury Accounts, for the year ending December 31st, 1845.

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# Terrible Calamity at Buffalo.

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# Business Notices.

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